

1 Coma Flotante

Cifras significativas: Cifras coincidentes desde la izquierda a partir del primer dígito distinto de 0.

$$E_{abs} = |x - \hat{x}| \quad ; \quad E_{rel} = \frac{E_{abs}}{|x|}$$

$$E_{rel} = 10^{-(n^{o} cif. signif.)} \iff n^{o} cif. = -\log_{10} E_{rel}$$

$$E_{rel} \text{ acotado por } E_{rel} \leq 2^{-(bits mantisa)}$$

$$\text{Cota de } E_{rel} = \frac{eps(1)}{2}$$

$$E_{rel} \cong 10^{cif. precis.} \Rightarrow \log_2 E_{rel} = \text{num. cifras precisión, para } E_{rel} = 10^{-\text{cifras precisión}}$$

$$\hat{x} = (0.m_1 m_2 m_3 \dots m_n)_2 \cdot 2^e, \text{ para } e = \text{exp. denormalizados} \quad ; \quad \hat{x} = (1.m_1 m_2 m_3 \dots m_n)_2 \cdot 2^{e-k}, \text{ para } e = \text{exp.}, k = \text{desp. exp.}$$

2 Interpolación

$$(a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots + a_n x^n)' = a_1 + 2a_2 x + 3a_3 x^2 + \dots + na_n x^{n-1}$$

2.1 Aproximación

$$(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2})x_k^3 + \frac{\lambda}{2}x_k^2 - 1 \approx y_k \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{2}(x_k^2 - x_k^3) \approx y_k + 1 - x_k^3 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \lambda = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H^T H \lambda = H^T b \quad \acute{o}$$

$$F(\lambda) = (p(x_1) - y_1)^2 + (p(x_2) - y_2)^2 + (p(x_3) - y_3)^2 \quad ; \quad \text{para } F'(\lambda) = 0$$

2.2 Lagrange

$l_i(x)$ es un polinomio de grado n , $l_i(x_j) = 1$ para $i = j$, $l_i(x_j) = 0$ para $i \neq j$

$$p(x) = f(x_0)l_0(x_0) + \dots + f(x_n)l_n(x_n)$$

$$l_i(x) = \prod_{k=0, k \neq i}^n \frac{(x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1}) \dots (x - x_n)}{(x_i - x_0) \dots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \dots (x_i - x_n)}$$

$$B = \{l_0(x), l_1(x), \dots, l_n(x)\}$$

2.3 Hermite

$$f[x_0, x_0 \dots x_0] = \frac{f'^k(x_0)}{k!}, \text{ para } k = (\text{veces que aparece } x_0) - 1$$

2.4 Newton

$$p_n(x) = p_{n-1}(x) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2 \dots x_n](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{n-1})$$

$$p(x) = f[x_0] + f[x_0, x_1](x_1 - x_0) + f[x_0, x_1, x_2](x - x_0)(x - x_1) + \dots + f[x_0, x_1, x_2 \dots x_n](x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{n-1})$$

$$f[x] = f(x)$$

$$f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f[x_1] - f[x_0]}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$f[x_0, x_1 \dots x_n] = \frac{f[x_1 \dots x_n] - f[x_0 \dots x_{n-1}]}{x_n - x_0}$$

2.5 Error en Newton

$$|e(x)| = |f(x) - p(x)| \quad ; \quad |e(x_i)| = 0$$

$$|e(x)| = |f(x) - p(x)| = |f[x_0, \dots, x_n, x] \prod_{i=0}^n (x - x_i)|$$

$$e(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0) \dots (x - x_n)$$

$$M = \text{cota superior de } f^{(n+1)}(x), \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

$$|e(x)| \leq \frac{M}{(n+1)!} |(x - x_0) \dots (x - x_n)|, \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

$$\max_{x \in [a, b]} |e(x)| = \frac{M}{(n+1)!} \cdot \max_{x \in [a, b]} |(x - x_0) \dots (x - x_n)|$$

3 Splines

3.1 Splines de grado 1

$$S_1(x) = \begin{cases} p_1^1(x), & x \in [x_0, x_1] \\ p_1^2(x), & x \in [x_1, x_2] \\ \vdots \\ p_1^n(x), & x \in [x_{n-1}, x_n] \end{cases}$$

Son necesarios $(n+1)$ datos, correspondientes a los valores de $f(x_i)$

Debe ser continua en los nodos internos $\Rightarrow s(x_1^-) = s(x_1^+) \Rightarrow b_i = b_{i+1}$ en $p_1^i(x) = ax + b_i$

3.2 Splines de grado 2

$$S_2(x) = \begin{cases} p_2^1(x), & x \in [x_0, x_1) \\ p_2^2(x), & x \in [x_1, x_2) \\ \vdots \\ p_2^n(x), & x \in [x_{n-1}, x_n] \end{cases}$$

Son necesarios $(n+2)$ datos, correspondientes a los valores de $f(x_i)$ y un dato extra no redundante, por ejemplo

Debe ser continua en los nodos internos $\Rightarrow s_2(x_1^-) = s_2(x_1^+)$ y $s_2'(x_1^-) = s_2'(x_1^+) \iff p(x) = q(x)$ y $p'(x) = q'(x)$

Si es simétrico respecto de un punto $x_i \Rightarrow S'(x_i) = 0$

Resolver el sistema de ecuaciones o resolver por Newton

4 Otros

$$f(x) = k \quad ; \quad f'(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = x \quad ; \quad f'(x) = 1$$

$$f(x) = ax + b \quad ; \quad f'(x) = a$$

$$f(x) = u^k \quad ; \quad f'(x) = k \cdot u^{k-1} \cdot u'$$

$$f(x) = u \cdot v \quad ; \quad f'(x) = u' \cdot v + u \cdot v'$$

$$f(x) = \frac{u}{v} \quad ; \quad f'(x) = \frac{u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'}{v^2}$$

$$f(x) = \sin u \quad ; \quad f'(x) = u' \cos u$$

$$f(x) = \cos u \quad ; \quad f'(x) = -u' \sin u$$

$$f(x) = e^u \quad ; \quad f'(x) = u' \cdot e^u$$

$$f(x) = \ln u \quad ; \quad f'(x) = \frac{u'}{u}$$

5 Ejemplos

5.1 Error

$$e(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x)(x-h), \text{ para } \xi \in [0, h] \quad ; \quad f(x) = x - x^2 \quad ; \quad f'(x) = 1 - 2x \quad ; \quad f''(x) = -2 \Rightarrow e(x) = -(x)(x-h) = hx - x^2$$

$$\frac{de}{dx} = h - 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{h}{2} \quad ; \quad e_{max} = h \frac{h}{2} - \frac{h^2}{4} = \frac{h^2}{4}$$

Para error ≤ 0.01 , solo depende de h, por lo que: $\frac{h^2}{4} \leq 0.01 \rightarrow h \leq 0.2$

5.2 Spline

$$S_2(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c, & x \in [-1, 0) \\ Ax^2 + Bx + C, & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases} \quad S_2'(x) = \begin{cases} 2ax + b, & x \in [-1, 0) \\ 2Ax + B, & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases} \quad S_2''(x) = \begin{cases} 2a, & x \in [-1, 0) \\ 2A, & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$S(0^-) = S(0^+) \rightarrow c = C \quad ; \quad S'(0^-) = S'(0^+) \rightarrow b = B \quad ; \quad S(-1) = 0 \rightarrow a - b + c = 0 \quad ; \quad S(0) = 2 \rightarrow c = 2$$

$$S(1) = 5 \rightarrow A + B + C = 5 \quad ; \quad S''(-1) = 0 \rightarrow 2a = 0$$

$$S_2(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 2, & x \in [-1, 0) \\ x^2 + 2x + 2, & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$